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Mr. Payne and the Senatorship.

MR. GEORGE HENRY PAYNE, who is running for the nomination for United States Senator against Senator Wadsworth, said in a speech he made yesterday at the Ulster county fair at Ellenville that he had telegraphed Senator Wadsworth denouncing his withdrawal as a candidate on the ground that he, Wadsworth, could not be elected if nominated. The despatch went on to say that Mr. PAYNE would withdraw from the contest in favor of either CHARLES EVANS HUGHES or FRANK A. MUNSEY, or any man these two might select. If Senator Wadsworth would also eliminate himself as a candidate.

So far as concerns myself in connection with the Senatorship I have this to say: Mr. PAYNE came to see me at my country place in the Adirondacks, Monday of this week, and told me what he proposed saying to Senator Wadsworth, providing either Justice Hughes or I would be willing to run for the nomination. I replied I had no desire whatever to become a United States Senator and would not permit my name to be used in connection with that office, and that my newspapers interest me much more than the United States Senate could do—interest me more and furnish a vastly wider scope, as I see it, for usefulness to New York and to the nation.

I further said to Mr. PAYNE that I did not concur in his opinion of Senator Wadsworth, or in his estimate of Senator Wadsworth's chances of election in November.

In his speech yesterday Mr. PAYNE was very bitter against Senator Wadsworth, and without justification. I am certain. Throughout the trying war period and the reconstruction days since the signing of the armistice there has been no better or more faithful worker in the United States Senate than Senator Wadsworth. And every act of his has shown a clear mind, splendid patriotism, real balance, genuine pulse, and admirable common sense.

Moreover Senator Wadsworth is the kind of man we should have in public life—a man of fine lineage, liberally educated, of delightful personality and of wide experience in legislation. And he is young and this means more, means courage, initiative, vision, and the capacity for long hours of intense work, means all this and means as well increasing usefulness in the Senate as he further ripens in legislative experience.

As I know Senator Wadsworth and his splendid worth to his State and to the nation, I see only one count against him in connection with his reelection, the question of availability; and that should count for nothing. I refer to his stand against woman suffrage. Obviously Senator Wadsworth was conscientious in his opposition to this measure. It was not so very long ago that well nigh all the big men of the country were against woman suffrage. But woman suffrage is now an accomplished fact and no man in public life knows better how to accept the will of the majority than this well trained legislator, Senator Wadsworth.

The battle for woman suffrage has been fought and won for women. It is no longer an issue. In its place we have other issues, many of them. We have no time for threshing over old arguments, no time for "getting even" with our opponents on issues that have been settled. We have had work to do, earnest work to do, patriotic work to do. And nowhere should

we look with greater confidence for patriotic acts, free from prejudice that harks back to another setting of the stage, than to the Republican women of New York State.

No big man ever had the time or the nature that made indulgence in intrigues or grudges possible to him. Let us get together as a unit and give our young Senator the full strength of the Republican party vote. He has earned it; he deserves it for what he is, the fine fellow he is, the citizen he is, and for his exceptional capacity for serving his State and the country.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Genius for Cooperation.

Let us put alongside of the portrait Governor Cox is now painting of himself, with strokes of the brush which reveal him with great clearness, even if the execution is not altogether lovely, this sketch of Senator Harding by CHARLES E. HUGHES:

"Senator Harding has a genius for cooperation. We want extensive leadership, but we want to put an end to the attempts, sometimes obvious, sometimes subtle, to create an autocracy of the Executive. Senator Harding will be his own master, but he will really seek counsel and not simply talk about it."

The picture is attractive. The similarity with which Senator Harding seeks the best counsel available is as apparent as the modesty of his attitude toward his trusted advisers and likewise toward the problems in hand. No man realizes better than he does that it is a pretty big task to sit at Marion and make final decision in matters of party policy. Mr. HUGHES' phrase, "genius for cooperation," well describes the quality in Senator Harding which is in such striking contrast with either President Wilson's obstinate self-assertion or the vulpine craftiness of Taft's End.

And yet, as Mr. HUGHES said yesterday, Senator Harding will not be the less his own master. The genius for cooperation which in Mr. Wadsworth's case is absolutely lacking and in Governor Cox's case exists itself in Senator Harding. Mr. THOMAS W. LAMONT as the proprietor of the Evening Post must regard with abhorrence, is far less real leadership and conscious responsibility when the decision is formed.

Strange Memory Lapse of a Distinguished British Anthropologist.

We are at a loss to understand on what ground Dr. KARL Pearson, professor of eugenics in the University of London and president of the anthropological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, assails the treaty of Versailles as "ethnologically unsound," as he did at the association meeting at Cardiff on Tuesday.

Does he not remember that in the winter months of the war and in the winter of 1918-1919 Europe, north, south, east and west, was industriously examined, card indexed, catalogued, classified and reduced to inspiring population groups and statistical summaries by a band of indefatigable cartographers, ethnologists, photographers, grave-diggers, ethnologists, ethnologists, ethnologists, serving under the fearless and inspiring direction of Colonel E. M. Hoxby, who coordinated the fruits of their industry, welded them into one perfect whole and produced thereby a magnificent composite which forever ended the racial, Mongol, tribal animosities of the Old World?

That notable work for humanity was the final triumph of a statesman who now enjoys the happiness of a well earned rest. Dr. Pearson should remember it, for never before had anything remotely approaching it in cost illuminated the self of scientific study of mankind.

A Patriotic Project Fathered by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, through its committee on the observance of Constitution Day, has undertaken the praiseworthy task of promoting a nationwide celebration of September 17, the 183d anniversary of the adoption of the fundamental law of the United States of America by the Constitutional Convention. Of that instrument of national independence and individual liberty under democratic institutions the circular issued by the society says:

"The Constitution of the United States is the greatest piece of constructive legislation ever penned by the hand of mortal man.

"It secures the liberty of mankind, safeguards the freedom of the individual and guarantees the inherent rights of property as never before attempted in a great national charter."

These words do not exaggerate the importance of the document they describe, and popular understanding of the virtues of the Constitution was never more necessary to our welfare than it is in this, the 144th year of American independence, in which distrust of our form and frame of government and lack of confidence in democracy itself are sedulously cultivated by enemies of our people from abroad while our national freedom is sought to be sacrificed by a few at home.

It is the ambition of the Sons of the American Revolution to have the Republican and Democratic National Committees ask all their campaign speakers in their addresses on September 17 to direct attention to the

fact that it is Constitution Day, and to remind the people of the protection and privileges they enjoy under the Constitution. Plans have been made for nearly 25,000 celebrations throughout the United States. Last year there were 31,000 celebrations. In Kentucky the society has arranged a pageant in which 20,000 people will take part. In New York city there will be exercises at the Sub-Treasury at noon. Throughout the country the society will seek to enlist in the celebration the cooperation of Governors, Mayors, boards of education, teachers in the schools and patriotic and civic associations generally.

The movement to make of Constitution Day a national occasion for the serious consideration of the wisdom and solidity of the Constitution and of the great blessings it has conferred on us as a people deserves the approval of every American inspired by love of his country, respect for its founders and defenders and determination to preserve its independence unimpaired for those who will succeed us in a sacred heritage. We commonly accept our blessings as matters of course, our blood bought privileges as inalienable gifts of nature. It is well that at frequent intervals we look backward to the source of our manifold blessings, and from contemplation reinvigorate our strength to defend them against foreign foes and domestic traitors.

Mr. Harding in the Secretariat.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening World, Mr. DAVID LAWRENCE, writes in his paper that he has details, not covered in the ordinary cables, of the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations. He quotes an official of the Council "who has no connection with our Government" as speaking enthusiastically about the League:

"The vital fact of to-day is that the League of Nations is in existence and is rapidly organizing regardless of America's defection."

This may be vital, but it is not amazing. We suppose the terrific work of "rapidly organizing" has prevented efforts toward that unanimity which kept the League, according to the British Premier, from doing anything about the war between Poland and Soviet Russia. Mr. LAWRENCE's informant goes on:

"It is the shortest cut to say that all the other nations of the world cannot organize a society for peace and cooperation without America."

Indeed it is. Few say such a ridiculous thing. The notable advocate of the "sheer cant" in this town is the World, which says the League is not on its feet because the Senate refused to ratify the Wilson covenant as written. The other nations may organize two societies, or twenty, if they wish. The United States, however, has declined to enter any combination on terms requiring surrender of its sovereignty. But, says Mr. LAWRENCE's correspondent:

"The League is going on courageously."

So are many organizations and individuals. France, without the least heartening, from the League, goes courageously to the help of courageous Poland. Ulster and the Sinn Féin are courageously indulging in a civil war which, happily for the League, apparently does not come under the broad wing of Article XI. England is going courageously about her war in Mesopotamia and is reported courageously to have granted independence to Egypt, reserving certain canal and other rights in a treaty which the League may yet courageously read. It's a brave world, but Mr. LAWRENCE's anonymous official of the Council seems to have fears:

"The United States cannot destroy the present League; it cannot build up a wholly new league."

If it could do either of these foolish things it wouldn't. Toward the twenty-nine nations which have signed the covenant America has feelings either of genuine affection or of distinguished esteem. But it has a love for its own spirit and traditions that transcends all else. It cannot give to the covenant the heart that belongs to the Constitution.

On with the scratching of pens if the courageous Council; and let the janitor of the secretariat close the windows lest the breeze from the northeast bring in the abhorrent clash of Phrygian's bayonets.

Fashions in Fire Shirts.

Agitation has arisen in certain sections of New England, notably from Boston down to Portland, owing to the fact that as a preliminary to an annual meeting and competition of volunteer firemen the members of the Portsmouth Veteran Firemen's Association have voted to abandon the familiar and dearly loved red shirt. This portion of their uniform, which has struck what an artist might call the high key of a volunteer fireman's uniform color scheme, is to be superseded by the sport shirt.

The abandonment of the festive and distinguishing red shirt, with its emerald bordered plastron, for the loose colored sport shirt is taken to be a symbol of the degeneracy of the times. And if the Portsmouth Veteran Firemen fail to acquit themselves nobly at the coming summer doleful as the elder statesmen who used to run with the machine in Maine and New Hampshire will attribute this failure solely to substituting the new for the old in shirts.

But why should volunteer firemen cling to the shirt of red flannel? Fashions have changed in those uniforms as well as in those of other

forms of sport. Have Down Easterners never heard of the fire department of Larchmont which responds to alarms in evening dress? The rigor of the game is the thing for them, not the clothes they play it in. A visit to the museum of the New York Veteran Volunteer Fire Department would soon convince anybody that the red shirt was no more a fixture for the volunteer fireman of an older day than was the classical leather fire hat which is still with us.

Once on a time it was the fashion of Philadelphia's amateur firemen to run with the engine in top hats and short capes of rubber cloth. And it is to be assumed that when the volunteers decided to abandon the top hats and rubber capes there were veterans of those days who lamented over the time's degeneracy too. Sport shirt or red shirt, what does it matter so long as the veterans keep alive the spirit of the master? Possibly the veteran firemen of Portsmouth are simply adopting this garment in a spirit of youthful humor.

The Nineteenth Amendment Is Immediately Self-Operative.

A correspondent asks us how it is, if the Nineteenth Amendment vests in the Congress the power to enforce the general provision regarding woman suffrage, that without statutory legislation in the exercise of this constitutional power the extension of suffrage can be accomplished.

A similar question concerns States like New Jersey, wherein not merely statutory law has withheld the ballot from women but the State Constitution itself has limited the right of suffrage to male citizens.

The Attorney-General of New Jersey pointed out on Tuesday that immediately upon the proclamation by the Secretary of State of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment all women of the State who meet other constitutional requirements become automatically enfranchised and entitled to vote; that is, without the need of act of Congress, act of the State Legislature or even amendment of the abridgment clause in the State Constitution.

This is a perfectly sound opinion. It coincides with what THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD said on the subject last Friday; and it rests directly upon the principle of self-operation, without intermediate enactment, laid down in the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment as recently as last June. Curiously enough, the court's findings in the matter of liquor prohibition, so vague in many respects and so lamentably void of that sort of reasoned opinion and clear definition which the bar and the country had the right to expect, was sharp, concrete and final in its disposition of the question of greatest interest subsequently raised with regard to the next amendment in order of ratification.

The sixth conclusion of the court, as announced by Mr. Justice VAN DEVANTZ on June 7, was as follows:

"The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State Legislature, or by a Territorial Assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits."

This unquestionably means in the present instance:

"The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition of the denial or abridgment of the right to vote by the United States or by any State on account of sex—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State Legislature, or by a Territorial Assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits."

This is all as clear as daylight. Of its own force—ex proprio vigore—the first section of the Nineteenth Amendment establishes woman's right to vote on an absolute equality with man's right to vote throughout the United States, anything in Federal law, State Constitution or State statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no need of enactment at Washington or at any State capital to give effect to the principle which the self-operative first section embodies.

Federal legislation, State legislation, local ordinances may be needed to perfect the practical working of the vastly increased and considerably complicated machinery of suffrage throughout the Union; but that is quite a different matter.

This characterization of the Bolshewist is taken from a letter which Boora Tarkenton wrote from Kennebunk the other day about a new play dealing humorously with the subject:

"You can't argue with a Bolshewist. He can't be cured by statistics or oratory. Experience of Bolshewism would cure him; but that takes too much time, and, besides, it would wreck the country."

The alternative proposed by Mr. Tarkenton is to laugh Bolshewism to death. "There is certainly no objection to the experiment," provided other and more serious particulars of treatment are not neglected while the laughing proceeds.

No murder mystery now is complete unless it has an illicit whiskey flavor.

Going Down.

Little drops of sugar,
Little grains of sand,
Make a change sweetest
In this pleasant land.

GOVERNOR COX'S SPEECHES.

The True Measure of the Man Given by His Utterances.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You are everlastingly right in your criticism of the vituperative tone of the speeches by Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the sooner the Democrats call Franklin home the better it will be for them. Governor Cox is giving us his true measure.

It has always been the case in political history that when a candidate begins to accuse his opponent of raising a great corruption fund and talks about the sinister influences controlling him he has realized the hopelessness of his cause and tries out these showmen's tricks to try to make them serve as "good enough Morgans until after election," but the day is long past when the voters swallowed this stuff as the real thing. I earnestly hope the Democrats will not shut Governor Cox off, as he is rapidly becoming an asset of the Republicans as a whole.

Senator Harding is endeavoring himself more and more to his fellow citizens by his name, dignified speech, and I am sure most of us agree with him that advice from Senators Lodge, Brandegee, Borah and Johnson would be preferable to advice from Murphy, Taggart, Nugent and Brennan.

I challenged both Governor Cox and F. D. Roosevelt to say whether they are for or against the suppression of the Republican vote in the South, but they have evidently been too busy shouting about guaranteeing the rights of the Croats, Serbs and Armenians to give any attention to the abrogation of the rights of thousands of their fellow citizens in this country, as I have seen no reference to the matter in their speeches.

THOMAS ROSSNEY.
NEW YORK, August 25.

BOTTLE THROWERS WARNED.

Prompt Steps Taken to Preserve Order at the Polo Grounds.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is extremely gratifying to orderly persons who attend the ball games that one of the Magistrates has declared himself in the matter of throwing pot bottles at umpires who render decisions against the home club that do not meet with the approval of some spectators.

In discharging a man who had been arrested for indulging in this dangerous method of showing disapproval of the Magistrate said: "I want to know that if I had found you guilty or if I find any one else guilty in the future of the dangerous practice of throwing bottles at baseball games instead of inflicting a fine I will impose a sentence in the workhouse. This bottle throwing has got to stop."

It is to the credit of the New York baseball public that prior to this season there had been no bottle throwing at the Polo Grounds and umpires and visiting players have always considered themselves safe from assaults of this kind when appearing here. For some reason, however, there has been an outbreak of bottle throwing this year. If through good fortune, more than anything else, the bottles have failed to find their objective that has been no fault of the throwers.

Nevertheless, those responsible for the conduct of affairs at the Polo Grounds were quick to realize that the evil would have to be repressed immediately.

NEW YORK, August 25. FAN.

ANOTHER SCENE OF WASTE.

Hundreds of Trucks and Trailers Going to Ruin in Texas.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In line with the letter calling attention to the waste of automobiles and auto trucks at the camp near Jacksonville, Fla., I want to say the same condition exists at the camp out from San Antonio, Texas. There are hundreds of trucks and trailers just going to ruin, standing hub deep in mud, exposed to the weather. Also there are piles upon piles of blankets and hay.

Wouldn't it be well for the Administration to stop this waste and take care of its own affairs before attempting to tell other governments how to run their business? J. E. ANNEBACHER.
OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 25.

Juan Fernandez Still Exists.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Was not Alexander Selkirk's island, where he lived alone for four years and eight months and which has been called the scene of Daniel Defoe's story of Robinson Crusoe, destroyed in the Chilean earthquake, and has it not a note of it, but do not have the authority.

WILLIAM M. TINKER.
ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 25.

The island of Juan Fernandez is still in existence. It has a wireless station nowadays, and somebody wants to build a hotel to attract tourists there.

John Gelb's Descendants.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to thank Mr. Roos and others for setting me right about Standerheim.

John Gelb married an Englishwoman, Rebecca Shrimpton, in England, and brought his family here soon after the Revolutionary War, so it is not probable that there are any of his descendants in Standerheim, as Mr. Roos suggests.

ALGERA C. GILBERTSLEIST.
NEW YORK, August 25.

Food Down Easterns Thrive On.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: We Dutch Easterners do not eat fried cakes or Dutch crullers, as suggested by A. G. Thomas in a letter, but have managed to bring up a Tom Reed, a James G. Blaine, a Lowell, Chief Justice Fuller, a Kellogg, some Nordics, the greatest surgeon of modern times, Dr. F. H. Allen, and a pair of Maxims on doughnuts—no crullers.

BROOKLYN, August 25.

Railroad Fares of Clergymen.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In case laymen who should feel all half rates to clergymen be annulled on railroads, as well as any and all passes excepting strictly those issued to railroad men?

GEORGE P. JENNINGS.
GREENS FARMS, Conn., August 25.

A Shakeup and a Shakedown.

From the Georgetown (Ky.) News.

B. R. T. RECEIVER TAKES PACE STEP.

Will Stop Recruiting New Force if Given Ten Days Notice on Strike Vote.

WON'T BE INTIMIDATED IN UNIONS' GRIP, HE SAYS

Form of Arbitration Agreed Upon by Officials, Mediator and Judge.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T., wanted union leaders yesterday that if strike talk persisted and unless they consented to give him ten days notice of their proposal to put a strike vote to a mass meeting he would have nothing to do with them.

"I'll be perfectly frank with you, as I've always tried to be," he told James P. Sheridan and Patrick Shea, union head, "You're talking strike, strike. The air is full of vague threats of a tie up Sunday. I don't know what you mean, but you may as well understand I'm not a damn fool. As long as this sort of thing continues I will continue to hire men as fast as I can find them—call them strike breakers if you choose. I won't quibble over terms."

If the union leaders will agree to give the company ten days notice of their intention to strike, he promised, and Messrs. Sheridan and Shea replied that they would give him an answer probably to-morrow. Both complimented the receiver on his candor, and expressed the belief that his attitude was fair and reasonable.

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NEW YORK, August 25. FAN.

FALSE ALARM FIRE HORSES' LAST CALL.

Animals' Final Run Is to Outlying Districts.

Manhattan pavements will no longer rebound to the click of the fire horse hoofs. The last five fire horses to arrive in Manhattan were sent out of Engine Company No. 47, in 118th street between Broadway and Amsterdam avenues, yesterday morning on a false alarm. Neither the horses nor the apparatus returned. As soon as the old horse drawn apparatus was flashed into the street motor equipment was hauled in along the grooves set in the cement flooring for the narrower fire trucks, and chauffeurs mounted to the driving seats.

All the Fire Department heads from Fire Commissioner Drennan down were on hand to witness the farewell. Before the signal was given for the alarm the horses were harnessed and lined up and then a brief silent formal inspection of the faithful animals. As they were being taken back to the stables several of the horses ran forward and gave the horses' final affectionate hug against the neck and put their faces against the friendly hands.

Commissioner Drennan, "Smoky Joe" Martin, Edward J. Kenny, honorary deputy chief; Chief James J. Henry of motor division and others attended the last run. Chief Commissioner Drennan gave the signal. An alarm was sounded. As the beats tolled out, the horses dashed from the stables, took the place beneath the falling harness and when it was fastened pulled away on the run, the old eagerness in their eyes. They did not see the new motor trucks that were being driven into the district of the city, where fire horses are still used.

PRINCE CAROL SAYS HE IS A 'DEMOCRAT'

But Not the Way They Thought, He Tells Dinners.

"I'm a democrat," Crown Prince Carol of Rumania told the guests who had been invited to a luncheon yesterday given in his honor by Judge Abram I. Elkus in the Bankers Club. He told Judge Elkus afterward that he was rather surprised when everybody laughed at his remark, and he was a democrat with a big D, however, and the American party system was later explained to him.

Those who were present at Judge Elkus' luncheon included, in addition to the king and his party, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, Richard E. Wright, Police Commissioner; former Senator James A. O'Gorman, William C. Reide, Judge Frederic C. Crane, Walter Lippman, Leroy M. Baldwin, Marcus Daly, Louis Marshall, John G. Coffey, H. B. Bliven, James A. Foley, Louis Wiley, Arthur Brisbane, George McKean, Bernard M. Baruch, Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General; T. T. Tilton, Russian Consul-General; Lee Shubert, Gordon Auchincloss, Paul D. Barrett, District Attorney Edward Brandt, William H. Knighl, Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Eugene Meyer.

BULK OF ROOSEVELT ESTATE TO NEPHEW.

Widow of Artist to Have Use of Home for Life.

The will of Samuel Montgomery Roosevelt, artist and cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Major Henry Rathbone Roosevelt, a nephew, receives the bulk of the estate, the value of which is not estimated. Mr. Roosevelt died suddenly recently in the Knickerbocker Club.

Mrs. Augusta E. Roosevelt, widow, is to have the use for life of the Roosevelt town house and his summer home, Roosevelt Hall, at Skaneateles, N. Y., and the income from certain securities. He is also to have the income from the Roosevelt estate, the testator's farm of 230 acres at that place, and the income from 51 per cent. of the stock of the Hale & Hale Trading Company. He is also to have the income from the residuary estate.

Eleanor Kent of 134 West Ninety-fifth street is left an annuity of \$4,000 a year and the premises in which she resides.

ALLEN PLAN URGED TO SOLVE HOUSING.

Head of Building Corporation Wants Industrial Court on the Kansas System.

Many Ideas for Legislative Action Offered at City Hall Conference.

In the opinion of one of the most extensive apartment house builders in New York city, the local housing problem will not be solved until the arrogance of labor unions be curbed and this state adopts labor courts, such as are now working part of Gov. Allen's reforms in Kansas.

E. A. MacDougall, who is president of the Queensboro Corporation and former chairman of the Builders' section of the Mayor's Housing Committee, went up yesterday to that effect yesterday in the conference held in the Aldermanic chamber, the purpose of which was so far as possible to have the people of this city unite upon a program of legislation to present to the special session of the State Legislature which has been called to cope with the inadequacy of housing facilities in New York city.

State Senator Charles G. Lockwood, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, presided over the conference, which was attended by about 100 representatives of organized labor, which take a particular interest in the present critical situation.

Build Theatre at Higher Pay.

"I am trying to finish up 200 different houses that I have been finishing last October," Mr. MacDougall said. "They are not ready to-day; I hope to have some of them ready by next October. The people of this city have lost the use of their houses during that time. The reason for this is that a number of plasterers who were working there were held up by a strike for eight months. My superintendent was approached by a representative of the union, who took the men out bodily, twenty-five of them, to go to work for a man who was building a moving picture theatre."

Senator Henry Walters, Republican leader of the State Senate, asked Mr. MacDougall: "Would you be encouraged to go on and build it? You should exempt from taxation your operation for ten years, and also if we should authorize the Board of Appeals or some other body to discriminate authoritatively in the matter of construction permits between essential, such as housing apartments and non-essential, such as movie theatres, churches and the like?"

"Not unless we do something to curtail the labor situation," was the builder's reply. Labor holds within its hands very largely the housing situation, Mr. MacDougall insisted, and it is an essential element which must be considered in all proposed legislation.

Caldor Suggests Remedies.

Senator William M. Calder, chairman of the Federal Committee on Reconstruction, after the adjournment of the session yesterday, took time to make a statement on the subject of the housing shortage he suggested as a remedy for the housing problem.

Exemption from the provisions of the Federal income tax of mortgages up to an amount of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Exemption from Federal taxation for a period of ten years of the interest accrued to builders while engaged in housing construction, provided such profits be reinvested in the construction of new housing for public purposes.

Exemption from Federal taxation of builders' mortgages upon all new dwellings, regardless of amount.

The creation of a commission to modify the Building Code of the city of New York so as to facilitate the enlargement of present tenement houses by the modification of present restrictions and the conferring of temporary authority to discriminate in the issuance of building permits between essential and non-essential constructions.

Senator Calder also recommended State or Federal investigation to determine what measures should be taken to material are combining to control prices in connection with a building project of his own, he said, he had found recently that bids for lumber presented by a large number of contractors were identical in price, and he was seriously considering the advisability of laying the facts before the District Attorney.

Capt. John P. Leo, chairman of the Board of Standards, Appeals, read and discussed the various proposals, and informed as well and precise as the following letter which he had received from Mayor Ryan:

"In view of the very urgent demand that should be held for increased housing accommodations this fall, and in view of the fact that there will be such difficulty as to make it almost an impossibility to complete new multiple family structures by October 1, it is not possible and proper safeguard and condition for the housing facilities by the addition of at least one story on existing tenements? I wish you would look into this matter and advise me promptly, first, as to the possibility and, second, as to what steps should be necessary to make this proposition workable."

AMERICANS LEAVE TO AID PERU'S NAVY.

Four Officers Sail to Be Gone Indefinitely.

To build up to more efficient service the Peruvian navy, which consists now of three cruisers, two submarines, one destroyer and one transport, four American naval officers appointed by Congress, left yesterday for Peru aboard the Grace liner Santa Elena. Heading the party was Commander Frank B. Freyer, with his wife. The others in it were Commander Louis D. Causey, Commander Charles S. Davy, with Mrs. Davy, and Lieut. Commander Paul Fitzsimons, with Mrs. Fitzsimons, who was Elsie French Vanderbilt.

The American officers will be gone indefinitely, but the rank of captain in the Peruvian navy will be paid by the Government of that country. Their first step, Commander Freyer said, will be to improve the naval war college, which Peru has recently established.

"DR." KOCH PLEADS GUILTY.

Man Who Poised as Ladies' Tailor to Be Sentenced To-morrow.

"Doctor" Edward Koch, who robbed women of jewelry after telling them he had been sent by their husbands to measure them for new gowns, pleaded guilty yesterday to grand larceny in the first degree before County Judge Haskell in Brooklyn. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Dr. Koch, who is also known as Dr. Katz and Dr. Blum, found his swindling career in a house in the East End, an expert tailor, a "Doc" who dressed in the guileless manner. After taking the necessary measurements he bowed himself out with the family jewels in his possession.

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1853. THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1855. The SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1865. It became the